PFAFF

K and L

Vibrating Shuttle Sewing Machines.

Every

PFAFF Sewing Machine bears, as a proof of its genuineness, on the front-side of the arm this registered

TRADE-MARK

stamped in brass, and on both sides of the arm the registered name

PFAFF

in big golden letters.

The name PFAFF embodied in the casting-moulds also forms part of the Stand.

The stand and the ornaments of the head registered are duly protected against imitation.

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as regards the following Directions and Illustrations.

DIRECTIONS

for using the PFAFF **K & L** Vibrating Shuttle Sewing Machines.

The **Pfaff K & L Vibrating Shuttle Sewing Machines** can be supplied as **Treadle-Machines,** as **Hand-Machines** and as **Hand- and Treadle-Machines** combined.

If a

Treadle-Machine (Fig. 1)

has been purchased, the following points will have to be attended to:

After unpacking the machine, pull out the drawer a little and remove the cover.

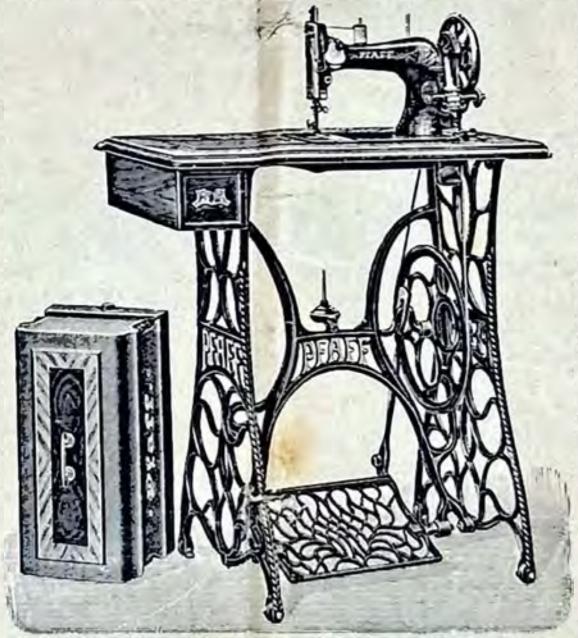


Figure 1.

Pfaff K as a Treadle-Machine.

The machines are all properly mounted, threaded and made ready for use, before they are sent out; but before commencing to sew, it is absolutely necessary first to acquire a thorough practice in

moving the treadle.

To save the wear of the machine in this preliminary stage, disconnect the upper fly-wheel of the machine in the manner described on page 7. Draw the chair close up to the machine and place your right foot upon the treadle, so as to exert the same amount of force with heel and toes while moving the treadle. Then use your right hand to set the upper fly-wheel in motion, turning it in the direction **towards** you and keep it going, gently working the treadle. In the next place practise in the same way with your left foot and then go on to use both feet.

Do not practise anything else until you can manage to start the machine steadily and slowly, to stop it at will and to again set it in motion without once turning the wrong way.

After some time the driving band may stretch a little, aggravating thus the running of the machine. In this case the strap should be shortened by cutting off a piece sufficiently large to get the hook into the second hole.

If after some years a new belt should be required, take care to buy one of exactly the same thickness, 5 mm, for a thicker or thinner one would not do.

The fly-wheel and wooden pitman of the stand are arranged in such a manner that, if rendered somewhat slack with wear, they may readily be steadied again by means of wrench and screw-driver. The new improved treadle always runs tightly and **very smoothly.** The fly-wheel runs upon hardened steel-centres in ball bearings.

It is necessary always to keep the stand **sufficiently oiled** on **both sides of the foot-plate,** on both ends of the wooden pitman and on the points of the fly-wheel axle-pin.

This new improved stand forms the most smoothly running **fly-wheel frame** that is made.

If a

Hand-Machine (Fig. 2)

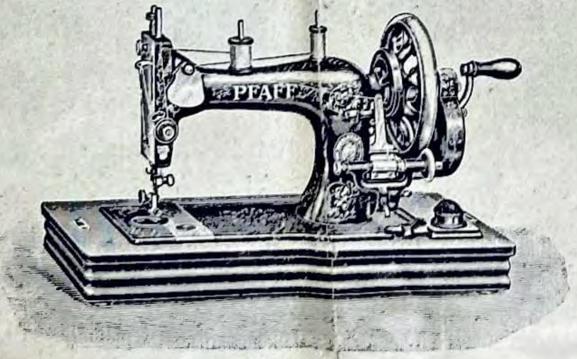


Figure 2.
Pfaff K as a Hand-Machine.

has been chosen, after having unpacked the machine, unlock the cover and remove it. Pull out the disconnected handle of the driving apparatus and fix it to the machine by means of the spring-catch. Then connect the upper fly-wheel, as described on page 7, and sewing may be commenced at once, as the machine is sent out from the Works properly mounted, threaded and ready for use.

The Driving Apparatus should always be kept well oiled.

If a

Hand- and Treadle-Machine combined (Fig. 3)

has been received, unlock and remove the cover, after having unpacked the machine. Pull out the disconnected handle of the driving apparatus and fix it on by means of the spring-catch. By

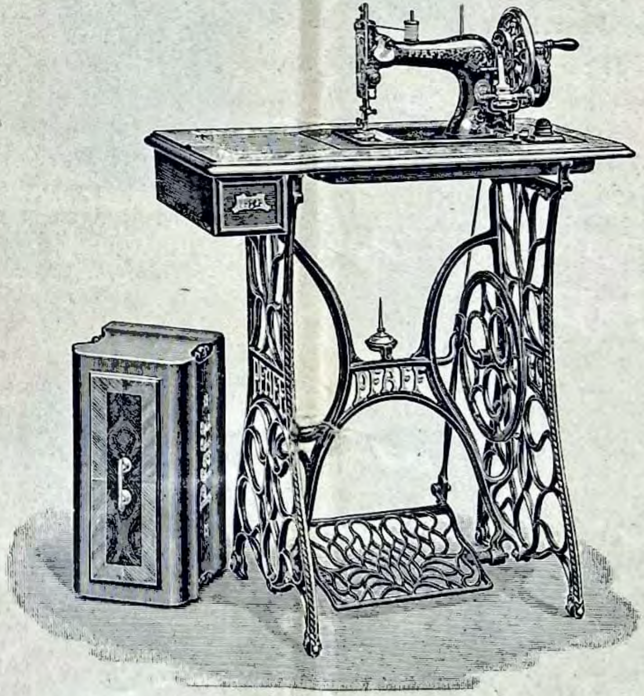


Figure 3.
Pfaff K as a Hand- and Treadle-Machine combined.

taking off the strap from the fly-wheel and by pushing the spring-joint of the moving cam between the spokes of the upper fly-wheel, the machine is transformed into a **Hand-Machine,** which can be taken off the table of the stand and placed on any other table.

If the machine is to be used as a Treadle Machine, the strap must be put on again, care being taken that it does not touch anywhere.

As regards the treadle motion, see directions on page 2.

To use this machine as a treadle machine, take care to detach the moving cam of the hand-apparatus from the spokes of the fly-wheel, as otherwise a fracture of the hand-apparatus would be inevitable.

N.B. Before leaving the Factory, every Pfaff Machine is subjected to a test so severe, that the delivery of a heavy running Pfaff Machine is a thing quite impossible. Should it nevertheless happen that a Machine runs heavily, it must be owing to insufficient oiling or cleaning. Careful attention should therefore be paid to the instructions for oiling and cleaning.

If the machine is used daily, it should also be

oiled and cleaned

every day. When oiling, use the oil-can supplied with each machine and which can be filled with oil, after the tube has been screwed off. The holes that need oiling are numbered in figure 4 with: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

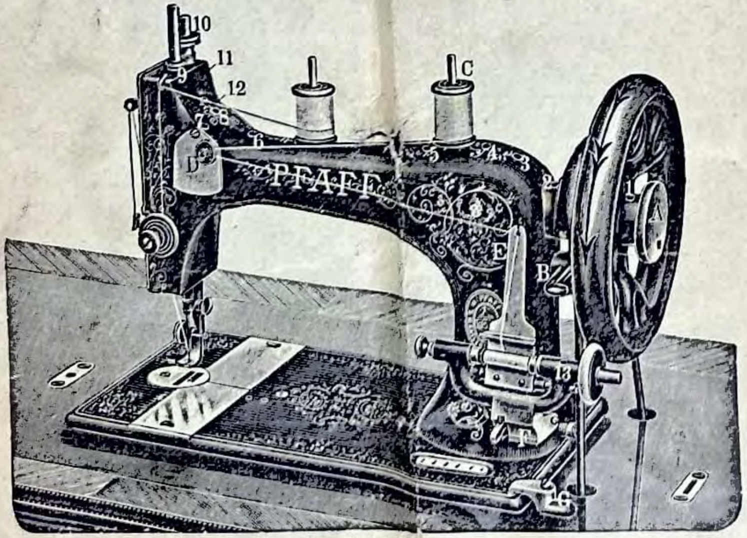


Figure 4.

Pfaff Vibrating Shuttle Machine viewed from above and showing the places to be lubricated.

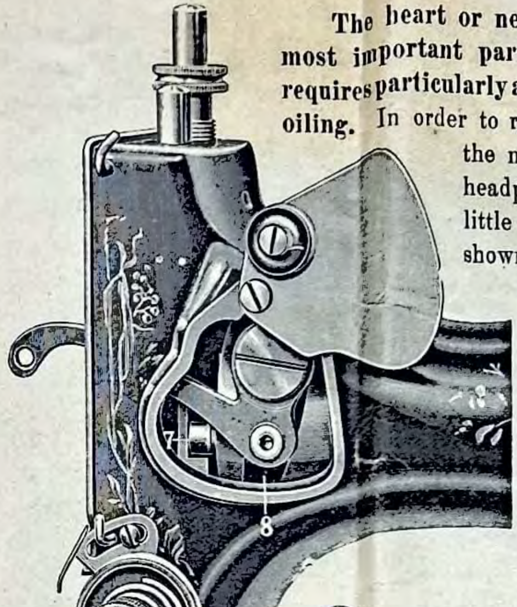


Figure 5.

Oiling the Heart or Cam roller and the Roller of the check-lever.

The heart or needle bar cam, the most important part of the machine, requires particularly a careful and regular oiling. In order to reach this part, open the machine arm near the headplate by turning the little cover upwards, as shown by the following figure 5. Then turn the fly-wheel slowly round with your hand, until the **bright cam roller 7** comes into sight within the before-mentioned opening, and pour a few drops of oil on the roller. At the same time you can also oil **the roller of the check-lever,** through **the lubricating place 8.** When the oiling is finished the little cover should be turned down again. Another important part to be regularly oiled is the **needle bar** which **above** and **below** requires frequently a drop of oil.

Figure 6 shows a slide on the other side

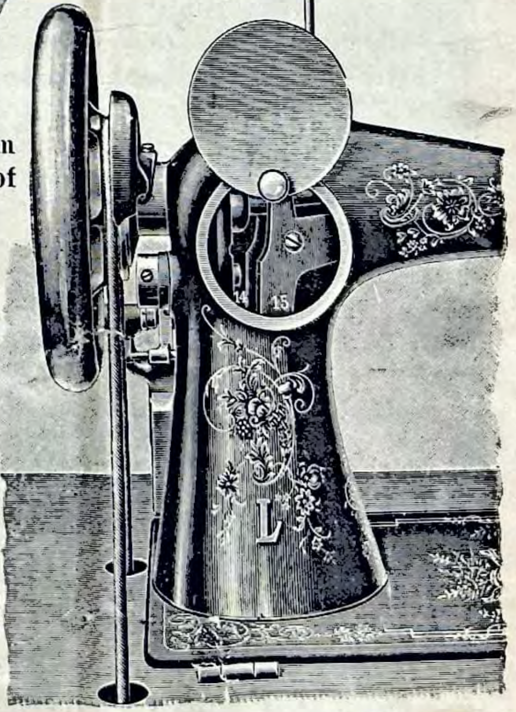


Figure 6. **Lubricating places on the opposite side of the machine arm.**

of the arm, turned upwards; the roller No. 14 there wants careful oiling, the place No. 15 near to it requires only a few drops; this oil flows downwards to lubricate the bearings of the vertical axle.

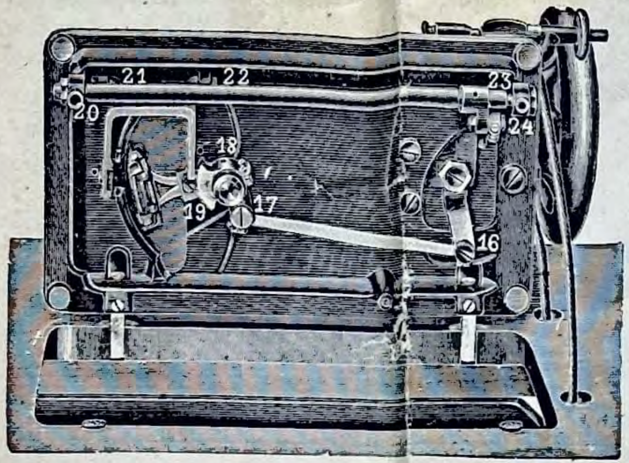


Figure 7.

Pfaff vibrating shuttle machine, viewed from underneath and showing the parts to be oiled.

In order to reach and oil the parts exposed to friction below the bed-plate of the machine, remove the band from the wheel of the stand, turn back the machine head, after having first removed the iron knob below the winder, as shown in figure 7, and then oil every one of the places marked with the numbers 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

As parts of the stand, figure 8, oil the treadle by the holes No. 1 and 2, the pitman by No. 3 and 4 and the fly-wheel crank by No. 5 and 6. If after long use the parts of the stand are somewhat worn, so that the stand makes a knocking noise when working, it must be adjusted at the bolts of the treadle marked with No. 1 and 2, also at the pitman screws No. 3 and 4 and No. 6. The moving parts should be tight in their bearings, still they have to move quite easily. It often happens that the parts of the stand are screwed too tight, in consequence of which the machine runs too hard.

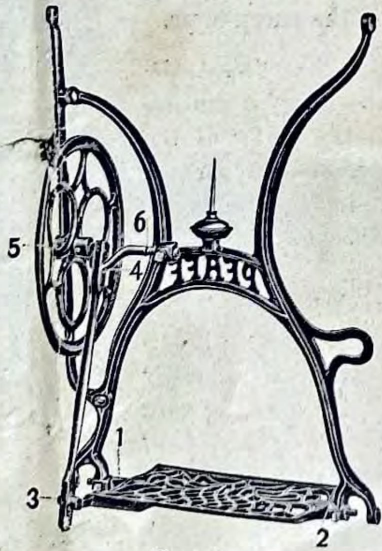


Figure 8.

Lubricating places of the stand.

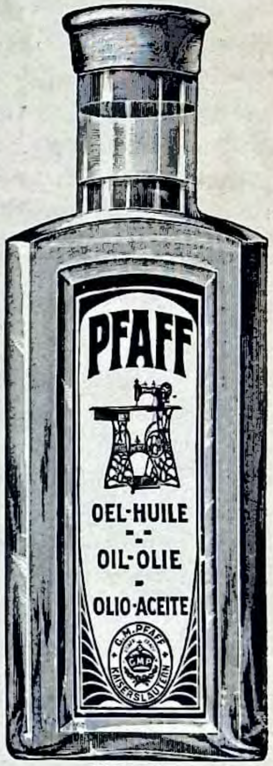


Figure 9.

Bottle of Pfaff-Sewing-Machine-Oil.

If from long disuse the machine should work stiffly, put a little paraffin-oil on the parts above named, let the machine run empty a moment, so that the paraffin oil may spread and dissolve the oil that has set hard. The paraffin oil should be kept in a separate oil-can which can be bought at the shop that supplied the machine.

The machine will now run freely; but as paraffin oil will very soon evaporate, good sewing machine-oil should at once be applied to all the parts. After oiling, carefully wipe the machine clean where necessary, to obviate the soiling of the needle-work.

The best oil for sewing machines is the **Pfaff Sewing Machine-Oil,** which may be got at the same establishment where the machine has been purchased.

Every bottle, the form of which is represented by the figure 9, bears the name "PFAFF" in embossed letters on one side and is on the top-end covered with a seal showing also the name "PFAFF". Olive oil or **vegetable oils of any kind** should never be used for sewing machines. We particularly and **strongly warn** customers against the use of **glycerin-oil** which many people **wrongly** consider suitable for oiling sewing machines, as it adheres to the mechanism in a thick gluish layer impossible to dissolve even with paraffin oil. **Such sewing machines as have been oiled with glycerin mus be entirely taken to pieces and thoroughly cleaned, a piece of work which occasions heavy expenses.**

The disconnecting and re-connecting of the upper fly-wheel

is accomplished by means of the large disconnecting screw **A**, figure 4. Hold the fly-wheel with your left hand, turn the disc **A** towards you with your right, as indicated by the arrows on the fly-wheel, and the motion is suspended, reverse this movement by turning the disc from you until it is tight, and the machine is again locked to the shaft which transmits motion to the mechanism.

The disconnecting should be done, **when learning to work the treadle, during the winding of the bobbin and when the machine is not in use.** Should the fly-wheel, although disconnected, nevertheless drive the mechanism round, there is some obstruction and some paraffin oil ought to be put in holes 1 and 2, figure 4.

Now you may try

Guiding the material.

First remove the same, and to do this, it will be necessary to lift the needle to its highest attainable point by turning the upper fly-wheel and to raise the presser-lever E, figure 11. In the place of the material thus removed, put a piece of cloth or paper, lower again the sewing foot by means of the presser-lever and draw the thread out of the needle. Then open the left slide, cut the shuttle thread at the spot where it leaves the shuttle, close the slide again and now commence to set the machine in motion.

Guide the material first along straight lines, previously traced, and afterwards along curved lines, at the same time taking care not to pull it towards you or to push it forwards. In order to sew sharp corners, keep the needle in the material, raise the presser-lever a little, turn the material round the needle and lower the lever again to continue sewing.

When practising this, the setting of the machine for

long or short stitches,

which is done by means of the lever E, figure 10, may be learned at the same time. If this lever is pulled downwards, the stitches will be longer; if pushed upwards, the stitches will be shorter.

The Filling of the Bobbin

is effected by means of the **Pfaff Automatic Winder.**

Every Pfaff machine is sent out with the winder threaded and the bobbin half filled up. It is recommended to contemplate attentively the arrangement before attempting to use the winding apparatus, and the following explanations will the more easily be understood.

Having first disconnected the fly-wheel of the machine, place one of the bobbins with your right hand (by pulling the spring-catch back with the left hand) so in the winding apparatus, as distinctly shown in figure 10. Care has to be taken that the small pin in the disc of the winder catches in the hole of the small brass-disc of the bobbin.

The reel from which the shuttle bobbin is to be filled, is put upon the spindle **C**, where it can also be left after the winding; then pass the thread, as shown in figure 10, between the two tension discs **D** fixed near the head-plate of the machine, thence into the slit **E** of the thread guide-rod and further downwards to the bobbin. The leading of the thread is even easier, if performed in the opposite way. By pulling the bobbin with your left hand somewhat to the left, the end of the thread can be placed with your right hand between the small brass-disc and the winder-disc to get it jammed fast. After winding the slack part of the thread back to the reel, press the winder firmly against the fly-wheel by means of the lever **F** located below the apparatus, so that the latter does not fall back, and commence winding by moving the fly-wheel in the ordinary way.

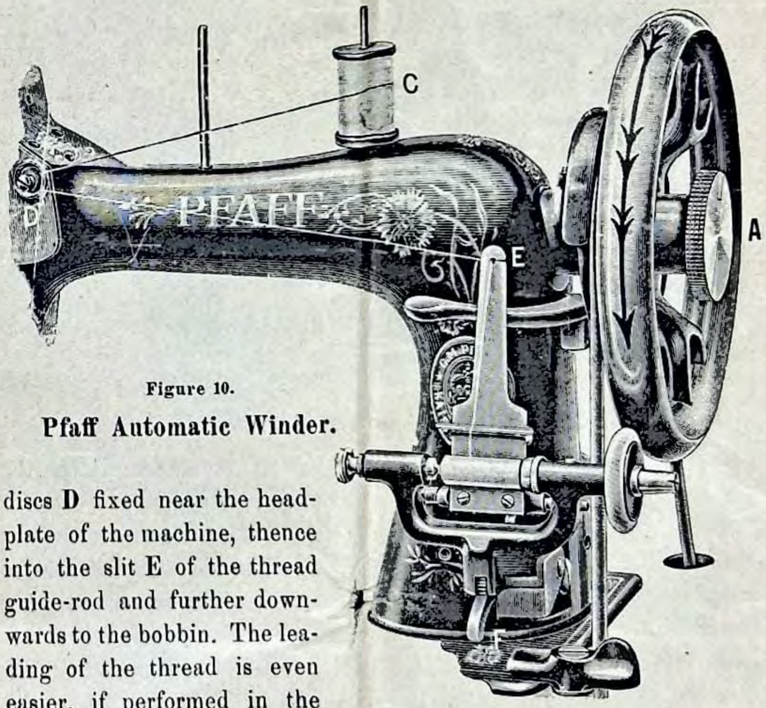


Figure 10.

Pfaff Automatic Winder.

The thread will glide over the polished track of the thread guide-plate and wind itself closely around the bobbin.

As soon as the bobbin has been sufficiently filled, the winding apparatus will **disconnect itself automatically.** This self-acting disconnection arrangement will enable the operator to fill a bobbin while sewing. It is, however, preferable to wind without sewing, as sewing and winding on the machine at one and the same time will naturally render its motion heavy.

If during the process of winding, the thread should accidentally run out, ere the bobbin has been fully wound, press back the thread guide-plate, until the winder drops and the bobbin can be taken out.

If through long use the India rubber ring has been worn out and requires to be replaced by a new one, care must be taken that the new ring is properly placed on its pulley, avoiding to distort the rubber, as otherwise the winder will work irregularly and the ring last only a short time. Arrange the ring with your fingers, so that the small groove of its inner circle lies exactly in the middle of the cut and cannot be seen outwardly. This done, let the winding apparatus run empty a moment, pressing it against the fly-wheel in the ordinary way.

Every part of the winding apparatus liable to friction should always be kept sufficiently **oiled.**

The Needle

The needle is taken out in the following manner: Raise the needle-bar to its highest point. Then loosen the needle-clamp screw **B** (figure 11) with your right hand and take out the needle with your left hand from beneath. The needle is flattened on one side of the shank and this flat side must be on the **right** when replacing the needle, in order that **its long groove exactly faces the left side.** Pass the needle up under the clamp as far as it will go, then tighten the clamp-screw and the needle will be placed in its proper position.

The needles should be chosen **according to the thickness of the thread,** and on buying the same you should be guided by the particulars stated page 24 of this book. Fine needles with thick thread will cause the missing of stitches, while thick needles with fine thread cannot produce nice seams. Buy needles if possible always from the dealer in Pfaff machines, from whom your machine has been bought, stating the style of machine for which they are wanted. If the name PFAFF is stamped on the shank of the needle, you may rely on getting a good fitting needle.

Bent or blunt needles or needles of inferior quality should never be used. The form, quality, and proper position of the needle are of the highest importance, as regards the efficiency of the machine. If the machine should at any time fail to work quite faultlessly, let the needle be examined at once and, as a rule, the defect will be found there and can be speedily removed.

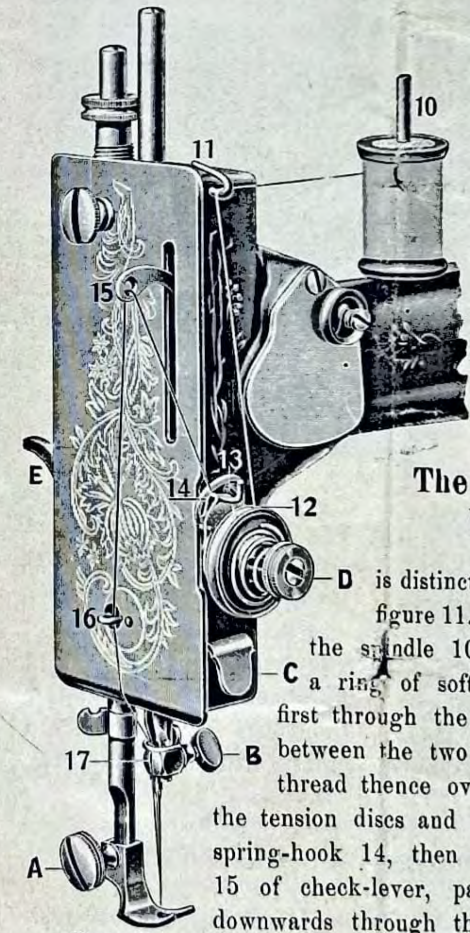


Figure 11.
Threading of the upper thread.

After the needle is properly fastened and threaded, open the slide next to you, put the shuttle into the shuttle-carrier, so that its point faces the needle and the flat spring lies on the top. Before commencing to sew, the shuttle thread must be brought up through the needle plate, as explained on pages 11 and 12.

The Threading of the Upper Thread

is distinctly illustrated in the opposite figure 11. Place the reel of cotton upon the spindle 10 where it should rest on a ring of soft material, pass the cotton first through the eye 11, then from behind between the two tension discs 12, guide the thread thence over the pin 13 fixed above the tension discs and farther downwards into the spring-hook 14, then upwards through the hole 15 of check-lever, pass the thread from there downwards through the hook 16, placed in the lower part of the head-plate, then through needle-clamp-hook 17 and at last pass it **from the left to the right** through the eye of the needle, leaving an end of about 3 inches sticking out.

To place the Bobbin and to thread the Shuttle.

Before touching the shuttle, follow attentively the course of the thread, and you will then understand the following explanations more easily.

In order to take out the bobbin, first take out the shuttle of the machine, turn the shuttle with the open end downwards, and the bobbin will fall out. To insert a full bobbin, put the shuttle into your left hand, preferably with the pointed end on your little finger, hold the bobbin in your right hand, so that the little brass-disc with the hole is turned **upwards**, introduce the bobbin in this position into the shuttle by pressing your finger slightly upon the brass disc; pass the thread into slit **A**, figure 12, draw it farther into this slit, marked **B** in the middle of figure 12, downwards to the deepest point **C**, then follow the slit upwards and finally pass the thread under the spring-hook **D**, figure 13, at the end of the slit. The shuttle is now completely threaded and ready for use.

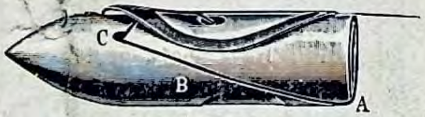


Figure 12.

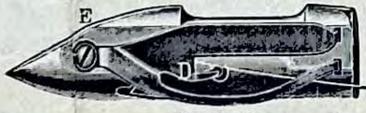


Figure 13.

The tension of the shuttle thread can be adjusted at the screw E of the tension spring by means of the small screw-driver belonging to the machine. As slight turn of the screw to the right or to the left will at once produce a tension more or less tight.

If after long use the shuttle requires to be replaced by a new one, buy only such a duplicate shuttle with the name "PFAFF" stamped on the side, as then only you will have a reliable guarantee for obtaining an exactly fitting Pfaff-shuttle.

To bring up the under-thread.

This can be done by firmly holding down the upper or reel-thread with the forefinger of your left hand, as shown in figure 14, whilst the fly-wheel is turned round once with the right hand, until the thread take-up lever has again reached its highest point.

The lower thread having now come up through the hole of the needle plate, you will notice how it forms a loop round the upper thread and you can easily draw it out with your fingers or

some pointed instrument, placing the two threads behind the presser-foot.

Then place the material under the presser-foot, lower the latter by means of the lever placed on the opposite side of the machine head and commence

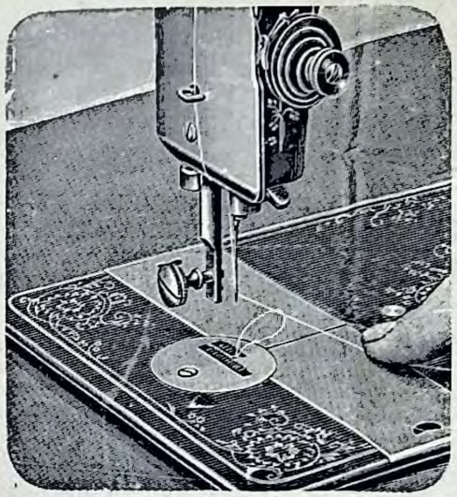


Figure 14
Bringing up the Shuttle Thread.

to sew.

When sewing over thick, hard places, turn the fly-wheel gently with the hand, to prevent the bending or breaking of the needle.

If after completing the work it be desired to withdraw the material, **first bring the check-lever to its highest point by turning the fly-wheel,** lift the presser-foot, press with the finger upon the presser a, figure 15, underneath the tension discs, thus disconnecting the tension, pull out the material and snip off the two threads on the thread-cutter (figure 15), above the presser-foot.

As already stated, the material should never be pulled towards the person who sews; on the contrary, it is absolutely necessary that the operator pushes the work from her, either forward or to the left, so that the upper thread passes underneath the presser-foot and then behind the same. If the material is drawn towards the operator, i. e. the wrong way, the needle will

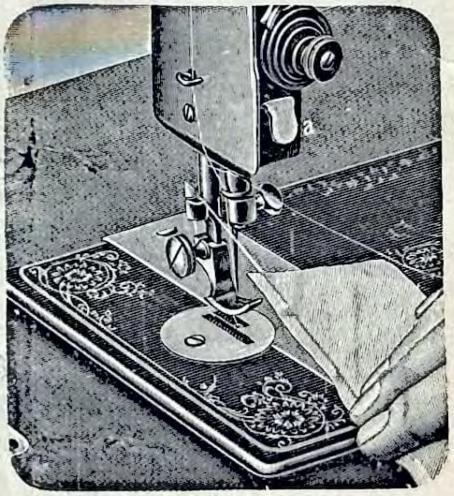


Figure 15.
Thread-Cutter.

be bent away from the shuttle point and come into contact with the needle plate, pricking the latter before the needle hole, as can be seen at **A**, figure 16. Such a bent and blunt needle will be the cause of missing stitches or in most cases it will break.

To obtain a faultless lock-stitch, care has to be taken that

the Tension

be always properly regulated, which means that the tension of the upper or needle thread must invariably be as strong as that of the shuttle thread. As regards the tension of this latter, it has already been mentioned in the preceding pages.

The tension of the upper thread is adjusted by means of the tension-nut **D** (figure 11). If this nut is turned to the right, the thread will get tighter; if turned to the left, it will on the contrary slacken.

If the tension of the needle thread is too light, the shuttle thread will drag the needle thread downwards and form small knots or loops, as may be seen on figure 17. If the upper tension is too strong, the shuttle thread will be dragged upwards, as shown by the figure 18, or else the needle thread will break. The figure 19 represents the exact position of the loops as formed by the two threads in the middle of the material, when the tensions are properly regulated. Thick cloth requires a harder tension of both the needle thread and the shuttle thread than thin and soft material.

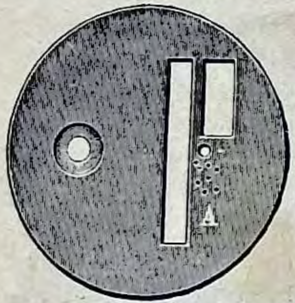


Figure 16.

Needle plate.

The tension of the upper-thread being insufficient or the tension of the shuttle thread too strong.

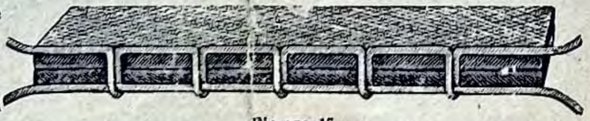


Figure 17.

The tension of the upper-thread being too strong or the tension of the shuttle thread too light.

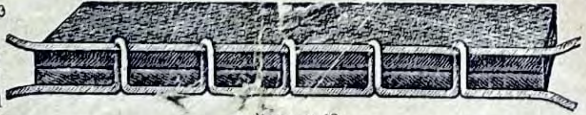


Figure 18.

The upper-thread and the shuttle-thread properly regulated.

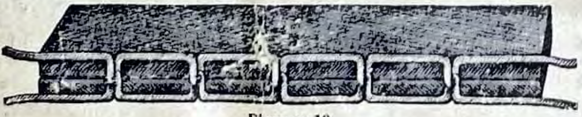


Figure 19.

Thick and hard fabrics require also a stronger pressure of the

Presser-Bar

than thin and soft textures. If you want to increase the pressure, turn to the right the large screw in front of the needle bar; if you want to decrease the pressure, turn this screw to the left.

The Attachments

should not be used, before thorough proficiency in ordinary sewing (running) with the machine has been acquired. The various fittings for other work are so carefully described and accurately depicted in the following pages, that learners will experience no difficulty in the use of them.

The Narrow Hemmer

of $2^1/_2$ mm. width.

Take away the ordinary sewing-foot and apply the hemmer instead. Bring one end of the material into the front part of the spiral spring of the hemmer as far as the needle, having first folded it in a lenght of about one inch to the required width of hem. Lower the presser-foot and commence to sew, taking care that the material runs always regularly into the spiral, just as shown in figure 20. As soft, undressed material presents some difficulty to introduce into the spiral, it is advisable therefore to draw the material into the spiral by means of a thread, previously attached to the end of it.

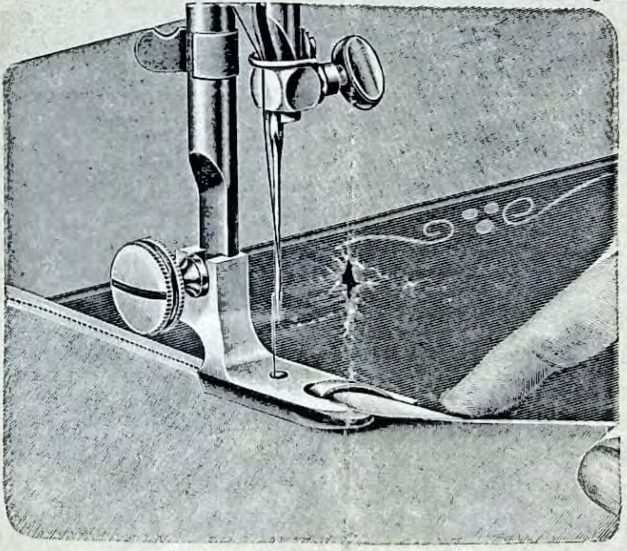


Figure 20. **The narrow and the wide hemmer.**

This hemmer will also produce a beautiful felled hem. For this purpose the two parts of sewing to be joined should, just as in hand-sewing, be placed one on the other and sewn together in usual width of hem and in such a manner, that the seam be kept at an equal distance from the edge. Now spread out the material, passing the advancing border as usual into the hemmer, through which it will run with such accuracy that the sewing need not even be guided.

The Wide Hemmer

of 4 mm. width.

This foot is used in the same way as the narrow hemmer just described. It is an excellent ruffle hemmer and well adapted for hemming and felling coarse linen.

The Adjustable Hemmer.

Fix the hemmer, as shown in figure 21, by means of the thumb-screw supplied with the machine. To introduce the material, turn in the edge at the commencement for a length of about 5 inches to the extent of half the width of the hem. Push the folded part sideways into the hemmer, so that the folded edge may turn upwards and fold itself once more in the width of the hem, at the same time turning a little inwards. Place the material properly under the needle, lower the foot and set the machine in motion. Should the seam not run in the right place of the hem, loosen the thumb-screw and shift the hemmer as may be required to the right or to the left in order to bring the seam into its proper place.

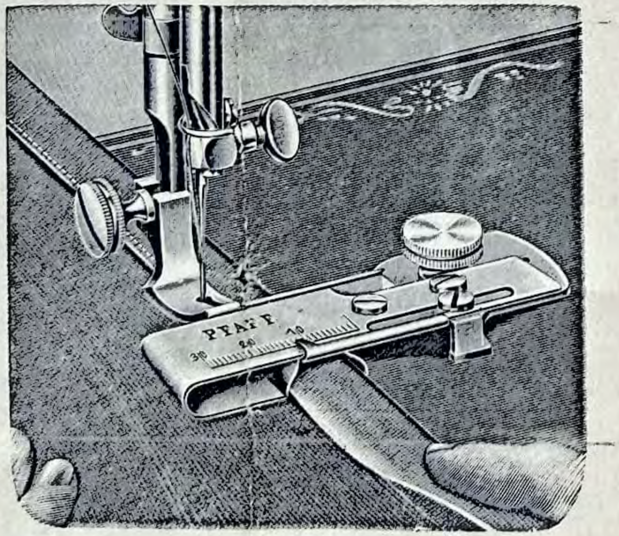


Figure 21.

The Adjustable Hemmer.

In order to set this hemmer for hems of different widths, loosen slightly the screw in the slit of the hemmer, which will render the graduated plate adjustable. The scale comprises 30 mm and the hem will always be as large as it is indicated on the scale.

For instance, if the indicator points at 8 mm, the hem will have 8 mm of width. The screw must be tightened again before commencing to sew.

The Feller.

It is fitted on in the same way as the hemmer. In felling, the two pieces of material, which are to be joined together, should be laid one over the other in such a way that the lower piece projects for about one sixth of an inch. Let the two pieces be introduced into the feller in the same way as in the case of the hemmer; and thus the part below will be turned once and sewn on to the top piece. Now spread out the two pieces joined together, as shown in figure 22, smoothen the seam and pass the edge thus formed once more under the feller to sew it over again.

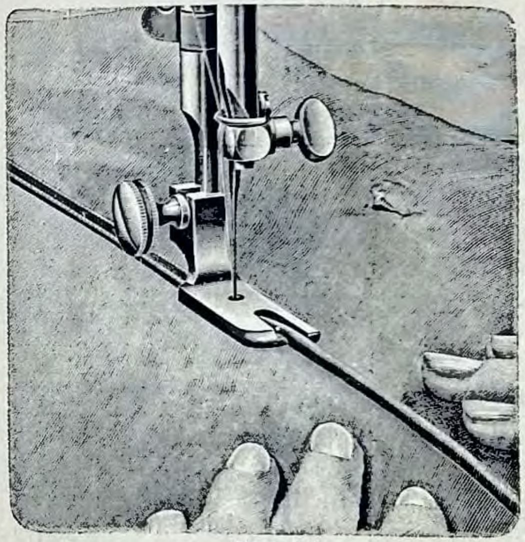


Figure 22.

The Feller.

The Adjustable Corder-Apparatus

serves for sewing in cords in shirt collars, cuffs etc. and is fastened to the machine in place of the presser-foot. Lay the cord in with the hand, pressing it well into the plait formed by folding the material or joining it by means of a seam. Then bring the work with the cord in position so under the apparatus, that the line which the stitching must follow comes to lie close to the edge of the corder. The adjustable prong, however, must lie close to the round outside of the cord and be shifted to the right or to the left, according to the size of the cord, care being taken that the prong does not rest firmly on the material, but is slightly separated from it. The set screw of the apparatus must always be tightened again, so that the adjustable prong cannot shift during the work. The sewing can now be commenced, taking care that the cord lies constantly close to the fold of the material and always runs straight between the apparatus and its adjustable prong. When the row of stitches is finished, spread out the cloth, introduce another piece of cord pushing it well down into the plait formed along the previous one and run a new row of stitches. The adjustable prong having on its right side a groove which leans upon the cord last sewn in, there is no difficulty in guiding the material in the proper direction. In the same way and with the same regularity you can produce any number of parallel rows of cord desired, the rows can also be interrupted i. e. wider space left between the same. In the latter case, however, it is necessary before placing a new cord to run in the work a simple row of stitches offering the cord a counter-hold between the two materials.

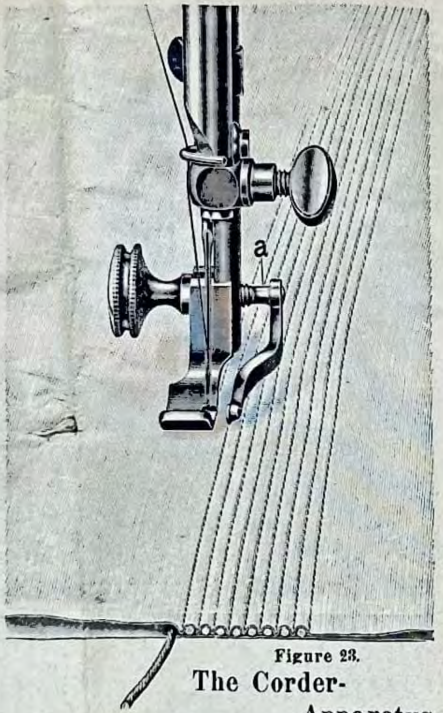


Figure 23.
The Corder-Apparatus.

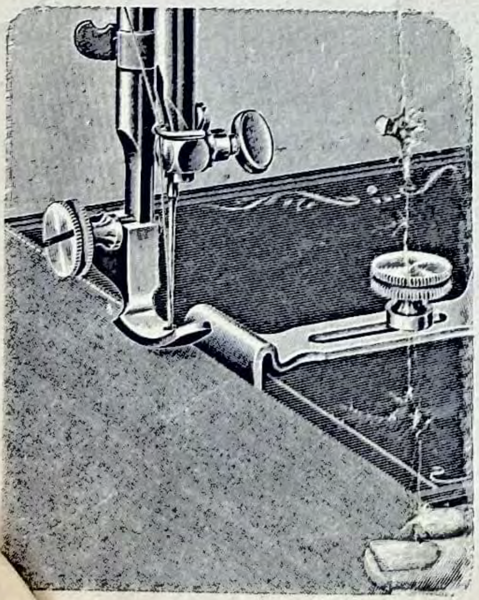


Figure 24.
The Edge-Stitcher and the Guide.

This apparatus can also be used for

Stitching close along the edge

and for this purpose the adjustable prong a must first be removed, which is easily effected

by loosening its set-screw. The edge of the cloth can then be distinctly seen while sewing and consequently rows of stitching performed exactly at the required distance from the edge. In co-operation with the Guide, the Edge-Stitcher can also be used with great advantage for plaiting i. e. producing narrow rows of plaits.

The Quilting Guide.

The quilting guide, the use of which is shown in figure 25, is of great value for stitching wadded materials, as by this means equally distant rows of stitching and squares of equal dimensions can be obtained without the trouble of first chalking them out.

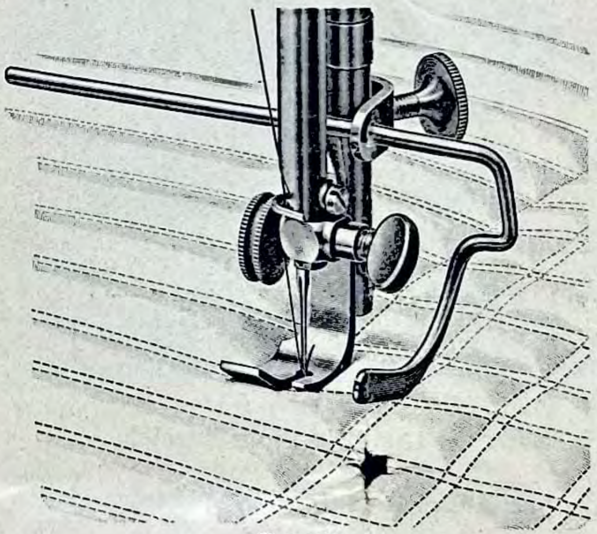


Figure 25.
The Quilting Guide.

The guide is fitted on as shown in the engraving, and is adjustable according to the required distance of the lines, which concur in forming the size the squares. The first suture has to be chalked out before, then push the material as far to the right from the needle as the seams are wanted to stand off one from the other, moving the guide likewise to bring its lower end just upon the first suture. In continuing the sewing care has to be taken that the seam follows exactly the guide and that such be the case also for the following sutures and for forming the squares.

The most beautiful squares will be obtained by stitching on the wadding without lining.

The Adjustable Braider.

With this new improved apparatus braids of any obtainable width and thickness can be sewn. After having wound the braid properly round an empty reel, placed on the spindle on your left hand side, introduce the braid into the oblique opening before the needle hole of the apparatus, drawing it downwards through the same from behind.

In order to guide the braid properly, push the little slide of the apparatus, after having slackened the little screw, so far inwards that the braid is held close, but that it nevertheless may be pulled easily through the opening and then screw the slide fast again. When sewing, the braid will pass exactly below the needle, and all you have to do in order to execute the ornamental braiding is to guide the work according to the design.

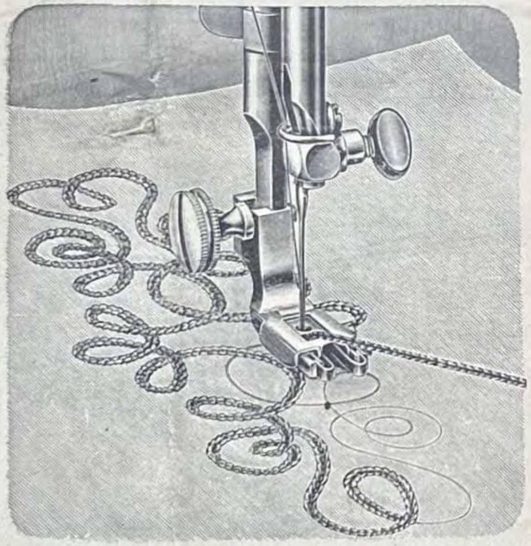


Figure 26.

The Adjustable Braider.

Cut out the pattern desired, of the sheet of braiding-designs, stitch it on to the material and sew exactly along the lines of the paper. When the work is finished, the paper thus oversewn can be easily removed.

The Binder.

This apparatus serves for bordering garments etc., obviating the trouble of first stitching the band on. Place the band between the two hooks (holders), so that it moves freely between, fasten down the Binder in this position by means of the guide-screw, as shown in figure 27. Now the material is brought under the presser-foot and between the two plates just mentioned which hold the band; the latter thus encloses the material and is then sewn down by the needle.

For this sewing only use the very finest thread; relax the upper thread tension and make the stitches a little longer than usual, so that the band can be easily detached at any time if required.

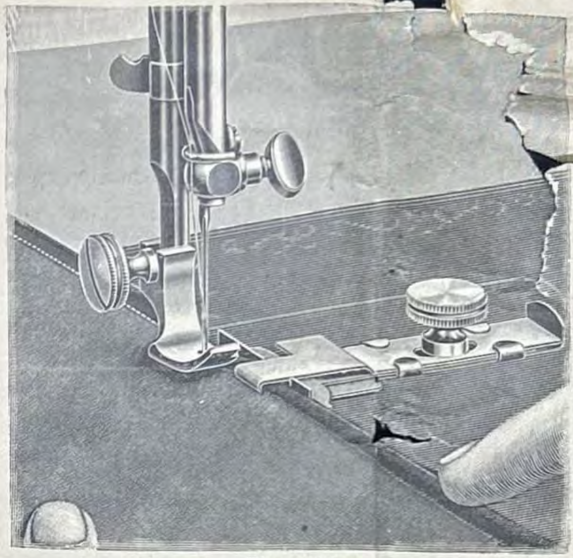


Figure 27.

The Binder.

The ordinary Sewing-Foot

is almost exclusively employed for usual sewings.

In addition to all the special attachments before mentioned, the following extras are supplied with each Pfaff K & L machine, viz.

10 assorted Pfaff needles,
6 bobbins,
1 extra needle-plate,
1 strong screw-driver,
1 shuttle screw-driver,
1 bottle of oil,
1 duster,
1 strong oil-can,
1 wrench (only with the treadle machines) and this Instruction-book.

The **Pfaff K & L** machines are fitted with the following improvements, viz.:

1) **Noiseless motion,**
2) the **Pfaff automatic winder,**
3) the threading of the needle-thread and shuttle-thread **by looping,**
4) the **tension-disconnector,**
5) the **thread-cutter,**
6) the **new easy working Pfaff-stand** (registered),
7) the **ball bearings** for the fly-wheel of the stand,
8) the **oil-can rest** on the stand,
9) the **foot rest** (registered), to put the foot on, while preparing the sewing work,
10) the **inch-measure-scale** on the table,
11) the **simple and useful sewing-cushion.**
12) the easy setting of the needle without needle mark.

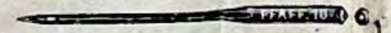
Important

Should it ever happen that through some cause or other, a Pfaff-machine is in such a condition that it cannot be put into good working order, even if the instructions laid down in this book are strictly carried out, we strongly advise our customers to have the machin[illegible] repaired only by the dealer who supplied it, or at the F[illegible]y. On no account should the machines be entrusted to unknown people for repairing, because it has too frequently happened that such people, either intentionally or throu[illegible]norance, wholly deteriorated the machines instead of [illegible]ring them.

Besides we have often noticed that too coarse thread is used for sewing even light materials on the machine. It should be borne in mind that the machine sews with two threads, and that consequently the thread should have just half the thickness of that used for sewing by hand. Good quality of thread No. 100 and even finer my be chosen for light needlework; and if this suggestion is followed, the work with a fine needle and proper thread tensions will turn out to be perfect, and prove at the same time sufficiently durable.

The Pfaff K & L machi
improvements, viz.:
1) Noiseless motion,
2) the Pfaff automatic
3) the thread he
by

of the Needles
and L machines.

		for cotton No. 90—150
		for cotton No. 60—90, silk 000
		for cotton No 40—60, silk 00
10		for cotton No 30—40, silk 0
11		for cotton No. 10—20, silk AB, for linen No. 60—70
12		for linen No 40—60, silk C

When ordering needles please state that they are intended for the Pfaff K and L machines, or you may ask for Pfaff needles System 705, adding at the same time the number of the needles required according to the table as above.

Notice. Various manufacturers of needles, producing inferior qualities and making a wrongful use of my name PFAFF by printing upon their needle packets "for Pfaff K" etc., I am constrained to draw the special attention of the public to the fact, that only those needles, which bear the full name **PFAFF** stamped on the **shank** and **printed on the envelopes,** are made **under my proper supervision** and are of **first class quality.** These genuine needles alone offer the possessor of a Pfaff machine the full guarantee of perfect sewing.

Therefore do not use other needles with Pfaff-machines than the **genuine Pfaff needles** and buy them at the shop where the machine has been purchased.

Sewing Mac

G. M. PFAFF

Established 1862.

Certificate

I, the undersigned,

PFAFF S

produced in my Fact
plate this registered

* TRADE-

as well as the name P
a full guarantee with
and workmanship.

G. M. PFAFF, Sew
Kai

AFF

nd L

ttle Sewing

ines.